

A MEMORABLE DAY.

July 4, 1899 the Last But one of the Century.

THE PECULIAR SIGNIFICANCE

Of the Events we Celebrate To-day. One Year Ago the Spanish Naval Power Was Crushed—Famous men who Died on the "Fourth"—Some Gloomy and Sad Days in our History—A Retrospect.



New York Press: Long remembered will be the Fourth of July, 1899, because of its dissimilarity to our previous Independence days. This historic day, the last "Fourth" but one of the century, breaks upon the people of the United States with a peculiar and unusual significance; for, while hitherto it has been a day marked off for the celebration of liberties won for ourselves, this year it is also a day of thankfulness for liberty brought to others by us.

This celebration might have taken place on our Fourth of one year ago, but Americans were too busy burning powder behind army bullets or navy "railroad trains" or too breathlessly expectant concerning the effect of the shots to cogitate on the new glories of that particularly busy day. Sampson and Schley were smashing Cervera's fleet, doomed and doomed to destruction at its anchor-weighing for attempting to escape American sailors on America's proudest day; Dewey was getting ready to assault and take the city of Manila and Shafter was making preparations for his attack on the walls of Santiago. The wires were hot with news of American victories, every one was looking for further tidings and the decisive blows of the Spanish-American war were being struck.

When things of such moment as these are taking place, or are expected momentarily to take place people find themselves swept along too swiftly by the current of crowding events to stop to deliberate on just what has been accomplished and rejoice over what has been done.

This Fourth, however, the people of our republic have an opportunity quietly and calmly to realize just what has happened in the last momentous fourteen months, to rejoice that the people of Cuba, Porto Rico and Hawaii are, through our instrumentality, enjoying liberty under the red, white and blue of "Old Glory," and to give thanks that the great sons of the new north and the new south fought side by side under the old flag that was raised on high as the standard of humanity. The war with a foreign foe brought the blue and the gray nearer together than they have been since the civil war, and the small boy of the south which will set off the fireworks that which is usually reserved for Christmas. Once more the birthday of liberty will seem a common inheritance to all the people of the United States.

The most memorable Fourth was, of course, that historic day when fifty-six men, assembled in the hall of the state house at Philadelphia, decided after a hot and stormy debate, that the thirteen colonies of America were and of right ought to be free and independent. The first celebration took place in Philadelphia four days after the adoption of the Declaration. That particular 8th of July, of the year 1776, is described by one of the immortal signers of the Declaration as being "a warm, sunny morning," and it was in the yard of the state house that John Nixon read the new and original Declaration. The great assembly of people "gave three repeated hurrahs," we are told, and the king's coat of arms was torn down. The proclamation was read again before each of the five battalions on the common of the old Quaker City, and in the evening bonfires were lighted, bells were rung and cannon were discharged.

In New York the next day, July 9, Washington himself took part in the celebration of the first Fourth. The Declaration was read in the presence of the army, and the populace gave vent to their feelings in cannon firing, bell ringing and bonfire making. Enthusiasm, in fact, ran so high that the people tore down the statue of King George III. from its place in Bowling Green and beheaded and melted the same, much to the satisfaction of the soldiery, whom only stern discipline had deterred from so doing.

There was no telegraph in those early days, and it took the good news some time to reach Boston. It was the 18th of July before the intelligence was brought by messenger, and though somewhat belated in celebrating America's first Independence Day, those early Bostonians were none the less enthusiastic at the thought of having thrown off the burdensome English yoke. They had no statue of King George to break up, but did the next best thing by tearing down the lion and unicorn from the east wing of the state house, and in the evening there was a general illumination, with much merry-making on the common.

It was not until 1783 that the oration was introduced as a permanent feature in the Fourth of July celebrations. Josiah Quincy was the orator of that year, and history says that his oration was a moving and inspiring one. Toasts were introduced, and later became a feature of the day. After this date, too, it became a fixed rule to read the Declaration, though the older custom of "firing thirteen pieces of cannon and a 'feu de joie'" was by no means discontinued.

On this day of national rejoicing death has often stepped in to claim his share of respect from a forgetful country. Probably the strangest coincidence associated with our national holiday is that on July 4, 1899, which was exactly the fifth anniversary of the first Independence Day, Thomas Jefferson and John Adams should die. Just after midnight, when the Fourth was beginning to break over America, Jefferson, who still retained consciousness, was heard to mutter, "This is the Fourth of July." His spirit did not pass away until noon of the day which he had done so much to make memorable to the American people. On that very same day, amid the ringing of bells and the firing of cannon, the dying Adams turned to those who stood about his bedside and asked, "Does Jefferson still live?" Shortly after asking this question he passed away himself, and two men who half a century before had put their signatures to the Declaration

of Independence breathed their last and went down to the grave hand in hand.

It was also on July 4, 1831, that James Monroe, fifth President of the United States, died in New York, and on the same anniversary day, nine years ago, Lincoln's first vice president, Hannibal Hamlin, died at Bangor, Me.

The saddest Fourth of July in the history of the nation were those of the years of the civil war; the day was no longer the day of rejoicing of a united people, and brother fought brother with a valor never surpassed in the history of the world. It was on the Fourth of July, 1862, when the north came the north rejoiced it was a day of sorrow for the south, and if the north wept 'twas a time of jubilation for the south. Such a day was the Fourth of July, 1863, when, after three days of terrific fighting and awful slaughter, the north and south heard momentous news from Gettysburg's bloody field. Meade's dispatch to President Lincoln caused the north to rejoice, but the south was plunged in gloom.

The same Fourth, too, was made memorable by the capitulation of Vicksburg, and those Federal veterans who saw the long line of white flags flash out along the Confederate ramparts about 10 o'clock in the morning felt surge through them a feeling of devout thankfulness, for thousands of war-worn soldiers knew the battle-terrors that were signalled off by those welcome Fourth of July truce flags. The order had been given by Grant that the whole army was to charge along the line on the morning of July 6 should the defenders of Vicksburg show no signs of capitulating. It is true that the news of this event did not reach the country until three days after, though it had been on the Fourth that the Federal soldiers left their trenches before Vicksburg and marched into the besieged town to the tune of "The Star Spangled Banner."

But the Independence days of the civil war were not days of rejoicing for the north. In 1861, Elg Bethel had just been fought, and had been won by the south, and Ellsworth had been shot while hauling down the Confederate flag in Alexandria. On this day also the Thirty-sixth Congress met in special session, with eight states not represented.

The Fourth of 1863 had also been a gloomy one for the north, for McClellan suffered severely in the Seven Days' Battle, and had been forced to retire and change his base of supplies.

Dark indeed was the Fourth of July of 1864, and with the exception of the sinking of the Alabama by the Kearsarge, off the coast of France, two weeks beforehand, the north had little cause for rejoicing. For the hopes as well it was a day of happiness, as it was a day of sorrow. Grant was slowly forcing Lee back, it is true, but he was doing so with frightful slaughter in his own ranks. His loss after crossing the Rapidan, two months previously, had been 60,000 men, and it was impossible to forecast just how events would turn out. The following year the dark clouds of war had rolled away, and peace had been proclaimed. The death of the President, the Fourth of 1865 would have been one of the happiest holidays in the history of the nation. The only notable event on this day was the reading of the proclamation of amnesty to those southerners who had taken part in the late war.

The next Fourth to stand out prominently from all the others was that of the Centennial year, when the famous exhibition took place in Philadelphia, and was in full swing by the time Independence Day rolled around. In the large square to the rear of Independence Hall a great concourse of people gathered to witness the centennial ceremonies, and Richard Henry Stoddard, the actual mover of the Declaration, stood up before the people with the original manuscript in his hand, and from it read the immortal words that had been framed one century in the past. Bayard Taylor read his famous ode, and Bryant, Whittier and Holmes dedicated patriotic poems to the nation at the Congress of Authors and public men associated with the centennial. On this occasion it was William M. Everts who delivered the oration. But amid all the gaiety that took place there stole in a note of sorrow, for the news of Custer's last battle had just come out of the west. Five whole troops, 252 men, had been wiped out by the Sioux Indians in the battle on the Little Big Horn.

In his "Recollections" General Miles tells how he read of the terrible news at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, on the morning of July 5, whereupon six companies of his regiment were ordered to move forward. The troops, as they moved toward that "dark and bloody ground" of the massacre, found many of the public buildings and private houses draped in mourning, so universal was the sorrow felt by the American people of the west.

But on no other Fourth of July had this nation been so heavy of heart, as on Independence Day, 1881, when President Garfield lay on his lingering death bed, freshly stricken down by the bullet of an assassin. Just as the Fourth of 1865 had been shrouded in gloom by the murder of President Lincoln, so the same day in 1881 was turned into a day of mourning by the tragedy of July 2, when Garfield was shot down by a wretched maniac.

Coming down still closer to our own times, we have the most sad striking beginning of July 1, 1892, and by the Fourth matters had reached a critical condition, though on that day it was scarcely guessed that the bloody engagement between the strikers and the Pinkerton men, which was to take place two days later, was so near at hand.

Of all the momentous Fourth's, however, judged from whatever viewpoint, the Fourth of July, 1898, was by far the greatest in the modern history of our country. It established us as one of the foremost powers of the world, it swept the last vestige of European oppression from the New World, and it demonstrated to our nation and to the rest of the world that we had an army and navy of which we might well be proud. So now we will celebrate our past deeds and accomplishments, remembering that while our children are burning powder for heroes long dead there are also living heroes burning their own powder for their native land in the far east.

Fight on the Water.

TOLEDO, O., July 2.—William Paul, James Collins and Moynert Lewis, colored, with Ida Pratt, a white woman, got into a fight this morning with Fred Lawson and wife, while the entire party was in rowboats on the Maumee river. Lawson tipped over one of the boats and Moynert Lewis was drowned. The remainder of the crowd narrowly escaped. Lawson was arrested.

A Cure for Nervous Headache.

For eight years I suffered from constipation and severe nervous headache, the headache usually lasting three days at a time. I had tried many remedies, but nothing seemed to do me any good. Since I began taking Celery King I have greatly improved in health, seldom or never have headache, and the Fourth and feel decidedly better. Mrs. E. A. Hatch, Temple, N. H.

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ABSCONDING SHERIFF.

Measures Being Taken to Bring About a Settlement of Ex-Sheriff Arbogast's Indebtedness.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., July 2.

Steps are now being taken to bring about a settlement of the indebtedness of ex-Sheriff Arbogast, of Pocahontas county, who failed and left the state several years ago, owing it considerable money. The matter has been pending in the courts since 1896 and part of the shortage has been collected from the sureties, but proceedings to collect the remainder were deferred, pending a decision of the supreme court in a case involving similar principles.

Arbogast was elected sheriff of Pocahontas county in 1884. He served out a full term, retiring in 1889. In 1892 he was re-elected. He served until 1896, when he became insolvent and shortly afterwards left the state. Before he became insolvent his old sureties went off his bond and he gave a new bond. The old sureties thought they had been released from liability, but they were held for their share. A judgment was obtained against them, and under this the property of a large number of small property holders had to be condemned and sold.

When it came to recovering for the liability still due on the new bond, the question presented itself whether a general bond could be held for liability incurred on the school bond given by the sheriff, which bond proved to be insolvent. The court decided that the general bond was so liable, and the sureties on the new bond will therefore have to make good the remainder of the shortage.

Arbogast is now in Texas.

RECRUITS REQUIRED

To Fill the Vacancies in the Regular Regiments now in the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The Adjutant General's office to-day gave out a statement based on cable advices from General Otis, regarding the number of recruits required to fill the vacancies in the regular regiments now in the Philippines, the transports available for the return of volunteers and for the transportation of fresh troops to the Philippines and the estimated time it will take to complete the work of enlistment.

General Otis' dispatch to the department is as follows: MANILA, July 2, 1899. Adjutant General, Washington.

Number recruits required to fill companies to 128 each regular regiment:

Infantry:

Third, 336; Fourth, 304; Sixth, 175;

Ninth, 205; Twelfth, 300; Thirteenth, 253;

Fourteenth, 739; Sixteenth, 879; Seventeenth, 294; Eighteenth, 828; Twentieth, 338; Twenty-first, 195; Twenty-second, 440; Twenty-third, 880; Fifth artillery, 83; Third cavalry, 483; engineers, 7.

Volunteers yet to be returned—Infantry:

California, 1,188; Colorado, 1,144; Idaho, 598; North Dakota, 633; Wyoming, 300; Minnesota, 1,165; South Dakota, 917; Montana, 908; California (artillery), 338; Washington, 1,068; Tennessee, 946; Kansas, 1,052; Nevada, (cavalry), 88; Wyoming (artillery), 85; Iowa, 995; signal corps, 108.

California and Colorado preparing to take transports Sherman and Warren, leave shortly.

(Signed) OTIS.

The department sums up the situation as outlined by General Otis in the following statement:

"To meet the requirements of the returning volunteers, the quartermaster's department reports that there are now in Manila transports Sherman, Warren and Grant, with capacity of 199 officers and 4,824 enlisted men. That there are now on sea en route to Manila the Zealandia (due July 20); Sherman (due July 21); Valencia (due July 26), and Pennsylvania (due July 29), with capacity for 161 officers and 4,200 enlisted men. There are now in San Francisco transports City of Para, which will sail July 12, and Tartar to sail July 20, with capacity for 55 officers and 2,300 enlisted men."

"There are now en route to San Francisco the following transports with capacity for 209 officers and 4,654 enlisted men: Ohio, Newport, Indiana, Hancock, Senator, Morgan City and Relief (hospital)."

"The department confidently believes that the transportation has been so well arranged by the quartermaster's department that the last of the volunteers will leave Manila not later than the 10th of September and it is expected that they will all be away by the first."

"The recruits required for the regular regiments now at sea are 1,507; number of recruits now at San Francisco are 2,128, a total of 4,791, leaving 1,547 yet to be provided for."

"The large number of vacancies existing in the Fourteenth, Eighteenth and Twenty-third infantry is due to the fact that these regiments went with General Merritt's original expedition to the Philippines and were not filled to the maximum; also that the men in these regiments who enlisted for the war are just now being discharged; the men enlisting for the war in the other regiments were discharged before the regiments left this country; and the vacancies are due to the increase of the companies from 166 to 128 men."

"At the rate of enlistments for the last few weeks, the entire number will be enlisted by the close of the present week."

Cost of Transport Service.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—The Examiner prints in tabulated form a statement showing the cost of the transport service on this coast since the war began. The total is placed at \$5,930,218, of which \$4,223,400 was expended in chartering twenty-two vessels. The amount spent on these transports when they were not in actual use being held in port either here or at Manila, is placed at \$778,951. The remainder of the total cost of the service was used in the purchase of vessels and their fittings up for coal, water, etc. The figures are not official, but are said to be based on close estimates.

CHINESE GRADUATE

Of Yale Inveighed Home and Horribly Tortured.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 2.—According to the Peking correspondent of the North China Daily News, Dr. Yung Wing, LL. D., of Yale University, was studying medicine and law at Yale up to three months ago, when he was visited by a Chinese, with whom he left Yale for the west. It has since been learned that the Chinese brought to Dr. Yung Wing letters and papers from Prince Ching conferring upon him a position under the imperial Chinese government, providing he accompanied the bearer of the letters to Shanghai. The doctor accepted the position and he and the Chinese friend sailed on the steamer Coptic for Shanghai.

As soon as the Chinese were put ashore in the laur, which took them from the Coptic at Woosung they were met by a number of Chinese who bound the doctor and threw him into a bamboo cage in which he was carried to Peking. On the arrival at the Chinese capital the doctor was imprisoned in a temple. While there he was horribly tortured, his body being burned with hot irons.

It was given out by the local authorities that Dr. Yung Wing was imprisoned because he was believed to have had relations in, or connection with the late unfortunate reform movement, but it is alleged in reality he was made a prisoner by Prince Ching, who hoped to extort money from his friends. This scheme was nipped in the bud by an American resident of Peking to whom the doctor managed to send word of his predicament and who succeeded in effecting his release.

FLOODS IN TEXAS.

Four Hundred County and 250 Railroad Bridges Washed Away.

AUSTIN, Tex., July 2.—Reports from up and down the Brazos river valley to noon to-day indicate that the flood is holding its own. It is now figured out that there are over 400 county bridges and about 350 railroad bridges swept away in the flood.

News from Eagle Lake, Harris county, directly in the path of the flood is that thousands of acres of growing tobacco which escaped the flood until yesterday are now covered and that it will prove a total loss. There are nine lives reported lost at Eagle Lake and the surrounding country, though no names can be secured. In McClellan county alone the loss will be \$1,000,000. Noon reports from southwestern Texas are to the effect that heavy rains there have swollen the Guadalupe and lower Colorado and they are spreading all over the country again. By means of building much temporary trestle work and operating trains slowly some of the trunk lines are moving a few trains, but most of the railroad business in Texas is still tied up and will be for another week, as the rains continue to fall, giving little evidence of cessation of the high waters.

Boys Charged With Train Wrecking.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., July 2.—Three Polish boys, Levi Korbish, aged nine years, his brother Michael, two years younger, and John Zamblok, seven years old, were arrested here to-day on the charge of having caused the wreck of express train No. 3, on the Philadelphia & Reading railroad near Buck Ridge switch, last Friday afternoon, which resulted in the death of Fireman Roll Morgan. After a number of witnesses had testified, the boys were committed to jail on the charge of manslaughter. Application for a writ of habeas corpus will be made.

To Consider Currency Question.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 3.—Four members of the senate finance committee empowered by Congress to sit during the recess for a conference on the currency question, have arrived and expect to begin their deliberations to-morrow. Those already here are Senators Thomas C. Platt, of New York; J. C. Burrows, of Michigan; W. D. Allison, of Iowa, and Nelson Aldrich, of Rhode Island. Senator Orville H. Platt, of Connecticut, is expected to join the party immediately. It is not expected that the other eight members of the committee will attend. The party has secured cottages at Little Casino.

To Leave for Manila.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 3.—The Nineteenth infantry regiment stationed at Camp Meade received word this morning that the transport to take the command to the Philippines will leave San Francisco on or about July 24. The regiment will leave Camp Meade inside of fifteen days for San Francisco. The government has secured a lease until March 1, 1900, for the present site of Camp Meade, from the Young estate.

Emperor Denies It.

BERLIN, July 3.—The officials of the foreign office emphatically denied to-day to the correspondent of the Associated Press that Emperor William has offered Prince Herbert Bismarck the post of ambassador at Washington, or any other diplomatic post.

Schwartz's Rake off.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 3.—H. J. Schwartz, who has just returned from Dawson City, to-day, deposited in the United States mint here 396½ ounces of gold dust. He will receive in exchange between \$6,500 and \$7,000, the price paid being \$18.50 an ounce.

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